The Bombay Gazette,

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TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 Tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to

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TO SAIL ABOUT THE 31st MARCH next. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET. 2030 tons register. WILLIAM BILLING, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

Apply to Captain BILLING on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

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S. TYABJEE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

TO HONGKONG OR TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.—The Steamer ARMENIAN expected shortly from Hongkong. For particulars apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 25th March 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Screw Steamer GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 27th March, at 5 o'clock P. M touching, should inducement offer, at Porebunder and Dwarka.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

26th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company proposes despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain MASON, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

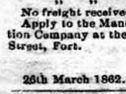
No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

26th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.



THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's New Steamer "CORINGA" en route from Calcutta to Bombay, will leave Cochin about the 31st instant, touching at the usual Ports on the Coast. For full particulars apply as follows:—

Cochin.—Messrs. LAWSON, BROTHERS & Co.
Calicut.—Mr. ANDREWS.
Cannanore.—Mr. SHUNK.
Mangalore.—Messrs. R. DAWSON & Co.
Compta.—Mr. FERNANDEZ.
Goa.—Mr. GOMEZ.
Vingorla ——
Ratnagherry ——
Bombay.—W. NICOL & Co.
Agents C. and B. S. N. Co. Limited.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 26th March 1862.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, PUDDICOMBE, Master, will start for the above Ports, TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 27th instant, at noon positively.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 26th March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per steamer *Lightning*, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off boats immediately to receive their Goods, failing wh ch they will be landed without delay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 25th March 1862.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. THEOBALD, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court. Price Rs. 11-4.

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DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

P. GRANT AND SON.

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(*Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment*)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

JUST RECEIVED.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has much pleasure in informing his numerous Customers that he has received by the last Ove land Mail, the undermentioned Articles being of the best and latest fashions—an early call is solicited; the following are some of the articles received:—Ladies' White Silk and Crinoline trimmed Bonnetts, Black Straw Hats, Trimmed, Buck Skin Gloves, Drab and White Gauntlets, Black Spanish Mantles, Black Silk Braid and Sebinille hair Nets, Hair Rolls and Fregeetia White Cashmere Berroom trimmed with Tassells, Rich Glace Silk Mantles, best French Colored Muslin for Dresses, Gird White Cotton Stockings, Infant White Cashmere Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods, Black Nitsing Silk, White and Colored Berlin Wool and numerous other articles.

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PALE SHERRY, Green Seal..... Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24 ,,

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
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26, Apollo Street.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

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Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

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Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

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BOTTLED by *F. Friend & Co.* just received, per *Cleadon*, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen. Also a quantity of country-bottled in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½ per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

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SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,, ,, 24
White do.		,, ,, 18
Brown do.		,, ,, 22
Yellow do.		,, ,, 42
MADEIRA, very old		,, ,,
PORT—		
Black Seal	Matured Fruity ..... Quarts	,, ,, 28
Do. Do.	..... Pints	,, ,, 15
Red Seal	..... Quarts	,, ,, 24
Do. Do.	..... Pints	,, ,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux		,, ,, 34
Leoville		,, ,, 28
St. Julien		,, ,, 22
Medoc		,, ,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality	A. DePaul..... Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul..... Pints	,, ,, 21
Do.	A. C. D. Morlot... Quarts	,, ,, 36
Do.	do. ..... Pints	,, ,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dambar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen Rs. 38
MOSELLE	do.	,, ,, 21
ARABIE'S GINGER WINE		,, ,, 18
TREACHER & Co.	do.	,, ,, 42
CURACOA		,, ,, 40
MARASCHINO		,, ,, 39
SHERRY BRANDY		,, ,,
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,, ,, 50
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)		,, ,, 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,, ,,
Gin	Old Tom...Booth, London	,, ,,
Do.	Holland- in cases	,, ,, 21
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	,, ,,
BEERS AND STOUT.		
Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.		
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.		

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BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

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BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which gave hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases		Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	,,	25
Do. Do. Yellow	,,	29
Amontillado, Red	,,	32
Port ..... Black	,,	28
Do. Pints	,,	15
Claret ..... Blue	,,	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow	,,	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	,,	35
Champagne, Sparkling	,,	36
Do. do. 1st quality	,,	30
Sauterne	,,	30
Moselle	,,	30
Do. Sparkling	,,	36
Rhenish	,,	20
Pale Brandy	,,	30
Do. Do. very fine	,,	36
Gin, Old Tom	,,	18
Genevo,	,,	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	,,	36
Do. do. Pints	,,	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW BOOKS.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY Per "*Jeddo*."

	Rs.	A.
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine, C. E., &c. Illustrated	12	0
Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. By T. De Quincey	3	4
Adam Bede. By G. Eliot. Cheap Edn.	4	8
The Words of the Angels, &c. By R. Stier, D.D.	2	12
Year Book of Facts, 1862	3	12
Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens	5	12
Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., 3 vols	21	0
Olive Blake's Good Work. A Novel, 3 vols. By J. C. Jeafferson	21	0
The Ogilvies. A Novel	1	8
Captain Fancourt. By Dr. Mailingen	1	8
Recreative Science: a record and remembrancer of intellectual observation. 3 vols., very handsomely bound	18	0
The Bushrangers. By Chas. Rowcroft	1	8
Notes in South Africa. By W. J. Windham	3	12
The Sir Aubyns of St Aubyn 2 vols. By author of "Charley Nugent."	11	4
Cabinet Pictures. Engraved from the best works of Modern Artists	6	8
The City Banker. By Author of "Whitefriars"	1	8
The Pilot. By J. F. Cooper	0	12
Peter Simple. By Captain Marryatt	0	12
The Cloister and the Hearth: a tale of the Middle Ages. By Charles Reade. 4 vols	21	0
Hart's Annual Army List, 1862	15	12
The Horse in the Stable and in the Field, &c. By Stonehenge	13	8
Diet of European Soldiers in India, &c. &c. By A. E. T. Longhurst, H. M. 13th L. I.	2	4
Arnold's 2nd Latin Book, and Practical Grammar	8	0

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THE AGENCY BUSINESS of the undersigned is carried on at his Offices in Apollo Street, facing the Government Secretariate.

H. G. BRIGGS.

Bombay, March 11th, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY PERSONS having Claims against the late CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SHROFF, deceased, who died about sixteen years since, are at liberty to send particulars of such Claims to the undersigned within thirty days for consideration.

FAITHFUL & KEIR,
Solicitors, No. 5, Forbes Street.

25th February, 1862.

McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS, ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE next Performance will take place on SATURDAY the 29th March.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
Amphitheatre	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office Circus every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, to commence at half-past 8 precisely.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. H. Frere.

MR. F. BURY'S last appearance on the Bombay Stage. The Manager begs to announce that under the above kind Patronage, he will have the honor of re-appearing on THURSDAY next, the 27th March 1862, in the Petite Comedy, entitled

"DON'T JUDGE BY APPEARANCES,"

and the Farce of

"LIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."

A Farewell address by Mr. Bury will be delivered on this occasion.

N. B.—All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to the Manager of the Theatre. Tickets for Stalls, Upper Tier and Pit will be procurable at the Office of *The Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette*. Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3. Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

F. BURY,
Manager.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Just Received.

THE PRIVATE DIARY of RICHARD DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.C.B. 3 vols. cloth, Rs. 21

The Diary is well written. Its author was a highly cultivated man, a classical scholar and antiquarian, and—what is more remarkable—a naturalist and geologist as well as a duke. He was not without a touch of the Duc de St. Simon in his mental composition.—*Saturday Review.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

LONDON AGENCY.

HERBERT & Co. would respectfully ask the attention of Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments Members of the Services generally; and the Engineering Departments (Government and Private), throughout the Presidency of Bombay, to their London Agency, No. 3, Chapel Place, Poultry, near the Mansion House, City; through which they undertake to procure supplies of BAND INSTRUMENTS AND MESS REQUISITES, &c. &c. of every description, and would also guarantee the due and prompt execution of all orders, no matter to what extent; at a considerable reduction of cost compared with the old tariffs.

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HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE WELL KNOWN RACE HORSE LUCIFER, may be seen at Mr. T. GINGER'S Stable, on the Girgaum Road.

For Sale at Mr. Ginger's Veterinary Establishment, Girgaum Road.

A SUPERIOR BATCH of Australian Mares and Geldings, from Adelaide, selected with great care and by the Imported blood sires, Wilton and Flatcatcher; amongst them will be found some capital hacks, chargers, draught horses, harness pairs, and two pairs of bays well adapted for a four in hand.

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Book of Dissolving Scenes.
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Ugly Duck.
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Death of Cock Robin.
The House that Jack built.
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Stories of Sea and Ships.
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Elastic Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
,, French Calf do.	12 ,, ,,
,, or Lace Brown Leather do	12 ,, ,,
Lace Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

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Raspberry Drops.
Mix'd Drops.
Mixed Caraways.
Barley Sugar Scalos.
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Rose Lozenges.
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Rs. 1¼ per Bottle.

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*** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Cavalry.

Price.—Re. 3-0; or Rs. 2-8 when more than 12 copies are taken.

Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PRINCE ALBERT FUND are requested to pay their subscriptions into the Oriental Bank.

BHAWOO DAJEE,
GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Joint Secretaries to the V. M. & G's Committee.

Town Hall, 20th March 1862.

CANNING TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Calcutta held at the Town Hall, on the 25th ultimo, for the purpose of testifying their respect and gratitude to LORD CANNING, for his general administration of the country, it was resolved among other things, that a Statue should be erected in the City of Calcutta as a Memorial of his Lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire, and that the inhabitants of Bombay, Madras, Oudh, the North-west, the Central Provinces and the Punjab; should be invited to join in the proposed Testimonial.

The following Gentlemen were appointed to be a Committee to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Statue, and carrying out the object of the resolutions:—

Rajah Radha Khanto Bahadoor.	J. H Cowie, Esq.
	H. Sandeman, Esq.
Rajah Kally Kissena Bahadoor.	J. B. Harvey, Esq.
	J. Graham Esq.
Rajah Protapchunder Sing Bahadoor.	C. Pifford, Esq.
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The Hon'ble Sir B. Frere, K. C. B.	Hon'ble A. Eden.
	Cowar Sutty Nundo Ghosaul Bahadoor.
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The Hon'ble Rajah Dinkar Rao Bahadoor.	Manekjee Rustomjee, Esq.
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	Baboo Jotiendro Mohun Tagore.
Rajah Nurendro Kishen Bahadoor.	
	Baboo Ramaprosad Roy, Member and Secretary.
Baboo Ramanauth Tagore.	
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.	Baboo Kristo Dass Paul Assistant Secretary.
Baboo Harshall Seal.	
John Cochrane, Esq.	

Gentlemen desirous to subscribe to the Canning Testimonial are requested to send in their Contributions to the undersigned, at the Office of the British Indian Association, No. 1, Larkins Lane, Calcutta.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splendid assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

DR. COLLIS BRONNES' Chlorodyne.
DR. LEITH'S Cholera Mixtures with and without Opium.
RASPAILES' French Cholera Mixture.
TREACHER & Co.'s Anti Cholera, and Diarhœa Mixture.
DR. WARBURGH'S Fever Drops.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of the above well known remedies.

Sale Establishment.—At Bombay (the Fort and the Medical Hall, Byculla,) Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee and Kotree.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

TO SMOKERS.

NO. 2 MANILLA CHEROOTS, at Rs. 40 per Thousand, or 20-8 per box of 500. Apply to

SORABJEE EDULJEE DUBASH.
10 Apolo Street, Fort.

1st February 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

PUNCH'S HISTORY OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

RE-ISSUE OF "PUNCH." In Volumes, boards, uncut. Monthly; and in Double Vols., cloth gilt, alternate Months. "For several years it has been a source of earnest inquiry from correspondents in every quarter of the globe, whether "PUNCH" from its commencement could not be had at a price within reach of persons of moderate means. It is urged that, extending as it does over a period of twenty years; embracing as it were a complete History of the Times; and illustrating with rare fidelity the various social and political changes of the period, "PUNCH" forms a valuable work of reference as well as amusement. But to those especially to whom in the early years of "PUNCH" are unknown, its re-publication at a moderate price would be most acceptable.

The Proprietors, influenced by these considerations, have determined to re-issue "PUNCH" from its commencement in 1841 to the end of 1860. At the same time, feeling that many of the past allusions are obscure, if not forgotten, they propose to prefix an Introduction to each volume, which will furnish a Key to the events referred or commented on; thereby perpetuating its original freshness with the humour which have made "PUNCH" so famous throughout all lands."

In arranging this re-issue, two modes of publication have been adopted. One in MONTHLY Volumes, each containing the Numbers for half-a-year, with the edges uncut so as to enable purchasers to re-bind them according to their fancy.

The other, in Volumes, published every ALTERNATE MONTH, and containing the Numbers for a year, so that each year will form a distinct volume. As, however, "PUNCH" was commenced in July, 1841, the Volume for that year half the size of the other.

The Volumes issued during the past year are as follows:—

		Rs	A.
FEBRUARY	28.—Vol. L., in paper covers	3	12
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RECEIVED OVERLAND.—The Edinburgh Review for Jan. 1862. ..... Rs. 4 8
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READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

	Rs.
Elastic Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
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R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

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COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.
Mix'd Drops.
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Barley Sugar Scalos.
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Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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SECOND EDITION, Part 3, Sections XI. to XIII. of the "Cavalry Regulations," together with terms of formation and Manœuvre Distances, Intervals, Posts and Duties of Officers, Skirmishing, Picquets and Outpost Duty. Literally translated into Hindustani, by the Gordoo and Divanaghiri characters, by Major W. Anderson, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers.)

*** This work, which was published under the sanction of His Excellency Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is especially designed for the use of the Native

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 26th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days sight	2¼.
China	60 do. do.	rs. 212¾ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	25
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	12 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	250	7 do.	13¾ do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	29 ex Divd.
Comm. Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	rs. 20 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.1.4	2½ do.	rs. 15 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company ...	4,000	350 p. sh.	rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,500 p. sh.	rs. 20,000 do.
Comm. Press Company	2,700	15 do.	rs. 5,500 do.
China Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	rs. 350 do.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company ...	2,500	450 p. sh.	rs. 550 Div. [Prem. nom.
Do. New Shares	650	.....	rs. 149 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company ...	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 120 do.
Tarratia Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
,, Loan 1853-56 ..... 89½
,, Loan 1842-43 ..... 89½
,, Loan 1854-55 ..... 89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan 101¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 153½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106¾
Gold Leaf	,, 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 10s. 0d. to £3. 12s. 6d.
,, (Seeds) ..... Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seeds) ..... £2 12s. ,, 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
To China ..... no offers.
To Clyde ..... no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (MARCH 25th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 224 to 225
New Dholleras, ... ,, 213 to 214
New Oomrawuttees ..... ,, 204 205
Old Comptas ..... ,, 180 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawginned ..... ,, 262 to 263
New Barsee, and Nagpur ..... ,, 198 to 200
New Veraval ..... ,, 134 to 135
Khandeish ..... ,, 195 to 196
NEW COTTON to Arrive :
Broach and Surat (April and May) ..... ,, 216 to 217
Dholleras ..... Do. ..... ,, 198 to 200
Oomrawuttee .....(March and April)..... None.
Veravole ..... Do. ..... ,, 133 to 134
Dharwar Sawginned{ May }..... ,, 245
Mangrole ..... ,, 185 to 186
Povanlee ..... ,, 185 to 186
Comptas ..... ,, 189 to 190
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1593.
SEEDS.—Linseed, Gundeeah .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly Mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25
,, 33 to 34

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following currency as of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, at ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight .....)

Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills and Letters at sight on the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 2, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¼d. ,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. ,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chief or Local Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if to be remitted to India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe keeping, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and MEERUTCHOK.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d.
,, 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight ..... 2s.
,, 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... do.
On Ireland ..... do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Foreign Banks connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacsemented for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, and their constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continents of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
,, on demand .....)
On Scotland do. .....) 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. .....)
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1 000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to the *Oriental Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 24	Tivoli	M. Pherson	...Galle 1 March.
25	Lammermuir	Stuart	...Liverpool 6 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Mar. 25	Broomielaw	Jamieson	...Glasgow.
	Manchester(s)	McDonald	...Surat and Goga.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ship *Tivoli*, from Galle.—Ten distressed seamen of the late ship *Appleton*, of London, foundered in a hurricane.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat and Goga.—Dr. Butler; Mrs. J. Jones; and 151 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Owen Glendower*, for London, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Lightning*, 3 boxes gold, 3 packages white Copper, 1 package cartridges, 1646 packages Teas, 899 packages Sappan, 1493 bags Sugar, 53 cases Paper, 2 boxes Treasures, 1 box Shoes 73 packages Silk, 12 boxes Glass Bangles, 2 cases Tin leaves, 5 boxes Brass leaves, 80 bags stick lac, 4 cases Mace, 3 bags Nutmegs, 2 bags Pi on Seeds, 25 boxes Benjamin, 17 boxes Umbrellas, 2 boxes Gungelly Oil, 149 boxes Crackers, 39 packages Old Copper, 2040 packages Alum, 1 packages Table, 1 packages Mustard 1 box Dry Fruits, 55 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 25th March 1862.

For London.

Rob Roy.—80 cases Indigo, 240 maunds, 20 cases Indigo, 8 1. maunds, Dowabbay Cursetjee and Co.

Libelia.—20 bales ttides, 100 corges, S. Tyebjee and Co.

Clea ton.—11 cases Indigo, 34 cwt. 10 lbs., T. Chambers; 56 bundles Cutch Silk, 5,917 lbs., Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

Pride of the Ocean.—63½ bales Munjeets, 222 cwt. 14 lbs., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.

For Liverpool.

Richard Cobden.—2 bales Cutch, 7 cwt., Pudumay Virjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Permanund Mookchund; 15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khat av Tulsiny.

Margaret.—20 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tullockchund Hoonchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookeeda Khatesy; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Bencoolen.—41 bales Cotton, 1434 cwt., D. Dadabhoy; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Coujee Pramjee.

Cameronian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 884 bags Linseed, 292 cwt., Campee Mitchell and Co., 500 bales Cotton, 1 750 cwt., R. Stuart and Co.

Beechworth.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Africa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. N. Nanabhoy.

Queen of the Sea.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Black Eagle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeetha Ludha; 50 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Jumma Issa Kossaibhoy.

Glendower.—210 bales Cotton 735 cwt., Gokuldass Premjee; 600 bags Rapeseed, 975 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Nigusati.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. H. Haschke and Co.; 180 bales Cotton, 518 cwt., Odoonjee Nasjee.

Agenoria.—73 bales Wool, 219 cwt., 11 bales Goat Hair, 33 cwt., Rhanmahomed Habib.

Red Jacket.—36 bales Cotton 121 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. 27 bales Wool, 81 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass; 1 case Mangoe Pickles, Peel Cassels and Co.

Bosphorus.—300 bills Cotton, 700 cwt., Remington and Co.; 57 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Shapoorjee Family.

Gertrud.—6 bales Cotton, 21 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.; 250 bales Cotton 875 cwt., Kessoo Wadia.

Thornhill.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Cullo tea.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Shapoorjee Family.

North.—590 bags Galls 250 cwt., Damjee Goculdass.

Brunnette.—500 bundles Bhoysing seed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Bromly Moore.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Pudumay Virjee.

Schooner.—loose Bones, 12 cwt., Jooma Nasha.

Madge Wildfire.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Cullianjee Petamboor.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orissa.*—37 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee; 49 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 23½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sawjee Nensy and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium 139 lbs. each Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 35 chests M. Opium, 151 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 34 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Eduljee Dadabhoy Lungra and Co.; 30 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 141 lbs. each, Sobhagchund Essachund; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadas Vrijsunjee; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mer Sassoon Mosey; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Wo medchund Hokumchund; 1 box Sample of Opium, Speed Gray and Co.; 85 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.; 25 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 5 cases Sundries, David Sassoon and Co.; 65½ chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Khaluckdina and Co.; 5 ch sts M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Kuloora a Chundaraa; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dongersadass Survagur; 7 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Lalchund Voochund; 16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ralli Brothers.

For Havre.

Istapa.—158 bags Coffee, 236½ cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.; 159 packages Black Pepper, 219½ cwt., Ewart Latham and Co.

For New York.

Lizzie Oakford.—108 bales Cotton, 378 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Khatow Khimjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Indigo, 3½ l. maunds, Hajee Genal Abadin; 10 bundles Silk, 733 lbs., Hajee M. S. Mishkoor; 10 bundles Silk, 743 lbs., Mahomed Ameer Kutboodin.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 13 pieces, Chooniram Juttaz; 2 cases Cashmere Shawls, 23 pieces, Myadass Ramchunder; 3 cases Cashmere Shawls, 49 pieces, Nundram Ramdutap; 2 bundles Raw Silk, 385 lbs. Mohundram Ramjus.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Orissa.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Saussoon Mosey; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Jeeta; 10 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs., Heycock and Co.

For Singapore.

Bombay Merchant.—55 bags Cloves, 66 cwt., 500 pieces Wet Dates, 250 cwt., Kaykhursoo Merwanjee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Apparels, Ewart Latham and Co.; 2 chests Working Boxes, 200 numbers, Framjee Cowasjee; 1 box Piece Goods, 12 pieces, David Sassoon and Co.

Faiz Allum.—10 packages Sundries, Cama Ramjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 box Piece Goods, Khanally Abdool Curim.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frashard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 6 (paddle), Adams	... ... England.
321	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Rennie	... ... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
661	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... ... Persian Gulf.
499	Cassandra, 2 (paddle), Walton	... ... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... ... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
291	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Cockwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 4 screws, Batt	... ... Autauna Islands
245	Cruiser, (flag) ship	... ... River Indus.
1042	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... ... Bombay.
387	Euphrosine, 12 (sloop), Scneridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... ... Madras.
274	Ethersay, (flag), McLaren	... ... Red Sea.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... ... Bombay.
430	Farooz, 10, (paddle), Tronson	... ... Calcutta.
610	Feaze, 2 (paddle), Mason	... ... River Indus.
215	Goomar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... ... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
310	Havecock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... ... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... ... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	... ... Bombay.
532	Indus, 2 (paddle), Pickie	... ... Nesbs.
422	Jumna, 2 (paddle), Pace	... ... River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (dist)	... ... Guard Vessel, Karrachee.
	Kotree, (dist), O'Brien	... ... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Magi, 3 (screw gun), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Mahi, (screw gun)	... ... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... ... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (screw),	... ... Karrachee.
534	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... ... River Indus.
610	Oatran, (paddle), Neal	... ... River Indus.
155	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pluto, (screw), White	... ... Bombay.
1345	Punjaub, 17, (screw), Walker	... ... Bombay.
600	Punjaub, 10, Faulkton	... ... England.
236	Raven, (dist), Bridge Williams	... ... River Indus.
355	Semiramis, 2 (paddle), Harrison	... ... River Indus.
300	Semiramis, 6 (paddle), Wardle	... ... Zanzibar.
510	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
458	Tigris, 3 (oregunne), Dyer	... ... Persian Gulf
795	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chapp	... ... Aden.
998	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden	... ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853	Cleadon, Foutie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1435	Earl of Balcarres—Jardine & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
832	Lobelia, Jobin—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
829	Minerva, Merriman.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
950	Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 25)
1100	Fields of the Ocean, Sylo, A.—Cruickshank & Co.	
745	Rambles, Wright—Shapoorjee Mitcheli & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
825	Rob Roy, Brodie.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
1040	Silver Eagle, Longman—Wallace & Co.	
1045	Tidings of India, A. Morris—Remington & Co.	(l. c. March 4)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

813	Adriatic, Scott—Muncherjee Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
1162	Africa, Bowie,—J. Tanner & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1053	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
1031	Algiers, Morris—Muncherjee Nusserwanjee	(c. l. Mar. 18)
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Campbell & Co.	(c. l. March 25)
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	
1413	Buccaneer, Chambers—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1088	Black Eagle—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 14)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Buckworth, Penn—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
882	Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 15.)
1122	Brunette, Orcsey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
1152	British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.	

1099	Grace Darling, Bearn—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownagree.	
495	Harriet and Jane, Deshon—Forbes & Co.	
348	Honduras, Haxton—W. Nicol & Co.	
1000	Iskandersha, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
1710	John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
374	Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.	
	Le Harfleur, Nevo la.—Jairam Sewjee.	
884	Lyra Cheever—B. Cursetjee & Co.	
952	Lammermuir, Stuart—Leckie & Co.	
223	Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Ludha.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cursetjee Khuljee.	
661	Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
788	Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	
1285	Morning Star, C. Mathews—Goupland & Co.	
599	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mooljee.	
	Nanita, Nacoda—D. S. Sons.	
109	Nasarol Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.	
230	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nicoda—H. J. Abadin.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.	
423	Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.	
154	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.	
749	Rose City, Menzard—Lawrence & Co.	(for sale)
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B S N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
459	Sree Raja Rajeshwaree, Hill,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
74	Sullamattee Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	
926	Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.	
183	Sukoul Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
1233	Star of the South, Reimers—W. Nicol & Co.	
263	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
693	Time, Home.	
1115

the sums actually expended; indeed so great are the differences that if made public, parties not acquainted with the constitution of the service would form most unfavourable conclusions against the system of accounts and as these comparisons will hereafter be made by the Auditors and will most probably become public the defective system should be timely corrected, so that the grounds for raising an outcry against the Indian Offices of account may no longer exist." There! Not a word in all this about the interests of the State. The fear to be apprehended is the expression of unfavourable public opinion; and the penalty for non-amendment, is to be public "outcry against the Indian Offices of account." No doubt, the Commissary General felt himself "again a child" when he received this implied threat. It, however implied that the "great financier" has a profound respect for public opinion, greater, if possible than he has for the interests of the State. But, mark how his soul expands with the magnitude of his subject. In the matters hitherto noticed there is nothing of more importance than what would authorize the insult indirect. In that which we shall now produce, as authorizing the application of the insult direct, there is something of transcendental magnitude. We now quote the 4th paragraph of letter No. 6806 dated 3rd March 1862, commencing with the great "I."—"I notice in the Statement, that in 1858 nineteen lots realized Rs. 40-2-6 per lot, and in 1859, 1861, the rates were Rs. 22-12-6 and Rs. 20-13-7, respectively. Such differences can be imputed only to combination amongst the bidders, and a want of supervision on the part of the Agent." Here it will be perceived is the insult direct thrown at the bidders and the Agent. But, it will be naturally enquired, what valuable substance did the "lots" contain, that they should have called forth such a strong expression of opinion on the part of the great "I"? Though we have a good mind to keep our readers in suspense in order to intensify the surprise, we waive our right, and hereby inform them, that the lots contained cuttings, vulgarly called Rags, but more classically designated Marine Stores. We have before found the Department great in stitching; we now find them great in rags, or, as an Irishman with perfect propriety might say, "in shreds." Now, a gentleman might not be well up in stitching or in rags without detriment to his honor. It does not fall to the lot of all gentlemen in the course of their education to be initiated into the mysteries of Marine Stores. In fact, so far are they out of the curriculum of the studies of a gentleman, that, in order to correct the abuses connected with them, it has been deemed necessary to subject them to a legislative enactment. If the agent to whom reference has been made was not well up in Marine Stores, charity would attribute that to a defect in his education, his education being that of a gentleman. If the Military Finance Department are more expert in these matters than he, this may imply a different style of education on their behalf, but not a more gentlemanly one. To be great in Marine Stores might imply the education of one who was—

"Born in the garret, in the kitchen bred."

or, failing this, one who had a peculiar aptitude, —whether hereditary or acquired from local associations it is unnecessary here to enquire,—for "old rags, bits of bones, broken glass," &c. Itstitching and old rags do not imply a connexion with the three magnates of Tooley Street in one who waxes so great on these subjects, our philosophy is sadly at fault. But, let us attend more closely to the extract which has called forth these remarks. In the dates on which the detractive sentence, the insolent sentence is based, there is an hiatus; the year 1860 is omitted, and the rate or rates at which the lots were sold in that year are not stated. Why this omission? Can it be with the object of affixing a stigma on the officer who was Agent in 1859, 1861, while he who officiated in 1860 is, for some reason or other, to be exonerated from the implied odium? Can it be, that the "great financier" has a personal spite towards him of 1859 and 1861, while he of 1860 is not so much as alluded to? There must be some object or reason for leaving out the year 1850, and exonerating the Agent of that year. Now, we happen to know, by report, him of 1859, 1861; yet, having heard of him for a long series of years, our impression is, that he is a gentleman to the core, one who has shed his blood in defence of the State at a time when he might, by his position on the staff, have saved himself that loss, and the consequent danger to life and limb; and moreover, we have never heard even the breath of suspicion against his integrity in that most suspected of Departments—the Commissariat. Can we say more than that he has met with slow promotion during his long career of service, and that notwithstanding his protracted employment in the Commissariat, and his shorter connexion with the Clothing Department, during which he has observed the most moderate rules of economy, he is still a comparatively poor man. Always attentive to his duties in garrison and in the field, always the English gentleman in comparatively adverse circumstances, we have always looked at him with the most pleasant and the proudest emotions, as an honor to the country which gave us birth; and now, to see him thus insulted by one who knows him not, by one who constitutionally cannot appreciate the character of him who is assailed, we feel justly aggrieved. But look at the recklessness of the charge of combination on the part of the bidders and want of supervision on the part of the Agent in 1859, 1861, coming as it does from a party in Calcutta in the year 1862, with every indication of his having made no enquiry to satisfy himself on these points. The lots of rags in 1858 when, during the progress of the mutiny our pensioners were all clothed and armed for the first time within our knowledge, might reasonably have been larger than they were in 1859 and 1861 when there was no such contingency. And, as the lots were not weighed in any of these years, nor we believe in 1860, but sold by bulk or quality, or both, it is easy to see why larger lots, if not of superior quality, should realize a higher price. The weighing of the rags might not have been so obviously necessary to the mind of a gentleman, as it was to one fully initiated into the mysteries of Marine Stores. We find we shall have to postpone the other "i" to a future occasion.

POONA, *March* 24.—The Holi noise at last is over to the great relief of the respectable portion of the community. The singing of obscene songs and throwing gulal in the streets was very properly prevented by the authorities.

His Excellency the Governor and Staff left for Porundhur the day before yesterday, where he is to stay a month: one of the wards of the new hospital (which is a splendid building) is to be turned into an office for him. The sanitarium is filling daily with the influx of invalids from the various regiments.

The Poona Normal School is to open at the usual period. In consequence of the favorable manner in which the conduct of the studies was reported on last year, the number of pupils is to be increased in this, under the able superintendence of Captain Scrivener.

There has been a change in the editorship of the two local journals. Mr. Hughes has been succeeded in the *Observer* by Mr. Prichard, brother of the editor of the *Delhi Gazette* and Mr. Stevenson has quitted the *Deccan Herald*; his place has not yet been filled, but it is reported that Mr. Hughes is to take charge of it. At present the paper appears to be managed anyhow and does not maintain its former character.

The Artillery Amateurs at Kirkee have given several performances lately which have gone off very well. Several of the performers would gain a pluase as professionals.

Fires have been very numerous of late in the city of Poona, and there appears to be a great want of the means of preventing their occurrence and, when they do occur, of extinguishing the flames.

Mr. Thompton, the Inspecting Postmaster of the Southern Mahratta Country having succeeded Mr. Beauvais in Sind. Mr. Potts, who has been latterly under somewhat of a cloud as late inspecting Postmaster, if he succeed is to act in Mr. Thompton's place. The gentleman (Mr. J. Gardner) who has been performing the duties latterly, and who has performed very energitically the work of Inspecting Postmaster and Mail Superintendent, finds the work of the two offices too onerous for him and reverts to the latter post. There has been a great reform in the management of the Poona Office lately under the supervision of Mr. Nicker, in the way of proper fittings, &c., and we understand that Mr. Potts intends imitating his example. Mr. Thompton having been opposed to any improvement upon the old native system of the clerks doing their work squatted on their posteries on the floor with the letters scattered around them, when the Overland or any very heavy mail came in: the picture presented by the appearance of a Post Office did not do much credit to the management or afford much security against loss or fraud.

The 3rd Light Cavalry are encamped near the Jamsetjee Bund owing to the scarcity of water in the Camp. There is a great dearth also of this necessary of life in the bazaar.

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade, this evening.

MARCH.

OVERTURE, "Merry Wives of Windsor"... *Nicolai*
WALTZ, "Peterhof" ..... *Gung'l*
SELECTION, (op) "Satanella" ..... *Balf.*
SELECTION, (op) "La Donna del Lago" ..... *Rossini.*
QUADRILLE, "Dinorah" .....
GALOP, "Politechnicker" ..... *Kuhner.*

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The fourth Weekly Meeting of the Members of the Mechanic's Institute will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Business.—Discussion of Colonel Barr's Paper on Railway Safety Signals; also on Mr. Leggett's Paper on obtaining motive power by Galvanism Colonel Barr will read a Paper and Exhibit a Model of Railway Tell Tale. An Essay on Degeneration of man, by Pandoorang Gopall.

N. B.—Each Member is at liberty to introduce a visitor.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

24th March 1862.

Whence received.	In what watch.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
Calcutta.....	From 0 till 12 hours.	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
Madras		Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
Kurrachee.....		Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta.....	From 12 till 24 hours.	Max	10	9	P.	35	N. W. P.
		Min.	4	43	P.	19	W. C.
Madras		Max.	4	29	P.	28	W.
		Min.	1	43	P.	7	N. W. C.
Kurrachee.....		Max.	7	32	P.	35	N. W. C.
		Min	...	43	P.	16	N. W. C.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS. 1862.

Examiners.

Captain E. B. Holland, Engineers.
Mr. J. Burgess.

MONDAY—*24th March.*

[10 A. M. to 1 P. M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—FIRST PAPER.

1 Draw a map of India, marking in the chief physical features; and describe accurately the course of the line of watershed, commencing from Cape Comorin.

2. Describe the principal phenomena of Coral formations, and mention their geographical limits.

3. Where are the following:—*(a)* The Sargasso Sea; *(b)* "The Narrows"; *(c)* The Coral Sea; *(d)* "The Bottomless Pit"; *(e)* The Rift of Achefalaya: *(f)* The Geysers? Give a succinct description of *one* of them.

4. Describe the origin and course of the Gulf Stream, giving its length, and the cause and locality of its thinning off in depth.

5. To what combination of circumstances is Europe indebted for the mildness of its climate?

6. Define the regions of the Typhoons and of the Monsoons. Describe the usual tracks of Hurricanes in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres respectively, stating the directions of their motions, and the months in which they occur.

7. Describe the course of the Equator of temperature, or line of greatest warmth, with respect to the geographical equator; trace them both on paper, and show, as accurately as you can, where they intersect. What is the annual mean temperature of the former?

8. State in what proportions the constituents of the Atmosphere occur; whether these proportions are variable or not; of what use each is in the economy of nature; and in what regions of the atmosphere the quantity of vapour is least.

9. Explain how the rainy seasons are regulated in different tropical countries; and account for there being two rainy seasons in certain latitudes. Where are the "rainless" and "riverless" portions of the earth? And are they identical?

[2 P. M. to 5 P. M.]

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—SECOND PAPER.

1. Describe the river-system of North America, and sketch a map illustrative of the same.

2. Explain the nature and cause of the Tides, stating the ratio of the forces acting on them, and the relative normal heights of *spring* and *neap* tides. Under what combination of circumstances can the highest tide occur at any given place?

3. What group of rocks has the largest development in the land-surface of the globe; and over what regions do they extend?

4. Define the regions, and explain the cause of the Trade-winds. What is the intermediate region called, and for what is it remarkable?

5. Whether do the Isothermals of the Northern or the Southern Hemisphere coincide most nearly with the parallels of latitude? Account for the fact, and mention the positions and temperature of the poles of cold.

6. What features in the history of civilization in Italy may be traced to its physical geography?

7. Account for the formation and deposition of dew and hoar-frost. Under what circumstances, and in what localities does dew fall most abundantly?

8. What are the three primary forms of clouds? Describe their appearance, formation, and characters, and name the subordinate forms.

9. Describe the phenomina of the *solar diurnal variation*, and of the *annual solar variation* of the needle in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres respectively.

Examiner.

H. V. Carter, M. D.

[2 P. M. to 5 P. M.]

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

1. Explain the condition of solids, liquids, and gases in relation to Heat.

2. What is meant by the *Specific Heat* of a substance: how may it be ascertained, and as compared with water, what is the specific heat of ice and mercury? To what cause is the cold of elevated regions of the atmosphere owing?

3. In considering the conduct of fluids at various temperatures, what is observed in the case of Water. Illustrate the operation and importance of this exception in the economy of nature?

4. In the process of "charging" a Leyden jar at the electrical machine, state what occurs; and explain how the electric fluid is evolved in the machine, and retained in the jar.

5. Describe the construction, and explain the action, of a cell of Grove's galvanic battery.

6. Illustrate, by the facts at your disposal, the connection between Electricity and Magnetism, showing the production of the latter by the former.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

SESSION 1861-62.

Seventh Meeting, March 20th, 1862.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their Rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at half-past 4 P. M.

Present.—Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C. B., R. N., President in the Chair; Lieut. W. L. Searle, I. N., F. R. A. S.; Clement D. Leggatt, Esq.; Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Esq.; Edwin Heycock, Esq.; the Hon'ble Jagunnathjee Sunkersett; Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; General G. LeGrand Jacob, C. B.; Rao Sahib Viswanath Narayan Mandlick; Captain James Frushard, I. N.; Lieut. E. F. T. Fergusson, I. N., F. R. A. S.; Captain Mahommed Bin Hamees; the Revd. W. K. Fletcher, M. A.; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N., and George Birdwood, Esq. M. D., Joint Secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Member Proposed—Commander W. B. Selby, I. N., proposed by D. J. Kennelly, Esq., I. N., and seconded by George Birdwood, Esq., M. D., Joint Secretaries.

Donations—The following donations were laid before the Society for which their best thanks were directed to be given to the donors:—

1. Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1860. By the Principal Inspector General Medical Department.

2. Bulletin de la Societe de Geographic Cinquieme Serie, Tome II. By the Geographical Society of Paris.

After the perusal of several letter which concluded the business of the meeting, Mr. Heycock read his paper "The Mosaic Account of the Passage of the Israelites out of Egypt, supported by the geographical configuration of the country surrounding the Gulf of Suez," from which the following is taken:—

The subject which I am now about to bring before you, has been so frequently discussed, and has been written upon by so many travellers, that it needs, some apology for my now bringing it under your notice. I venture to do so, because the views I entertain upon this subject, differ from those of every one whose writings I have seen; and, provided my views are correct, it is only of late years since the survey of the Red Sea, and especially of the Gulf of Suez, by Captain Barker in 1848, that the solution I have arrived at, could have been supported with confidence. It is nearly ten years since I undertook to study the question, and before commencing with maps, tradition, or the writings of travellers I began with the Mosaic account, and by taking heed to this description of the travels of the Israelites out of Egypt, I was led step by step to the borders of the Red Sea and to the very spot where without seeing any chart, or knowing that Captain Captain Barker's survey was in existence, I came to the conclusion that there must exist at that spot a bank across the sea, or that the miracle could not have been wrought as described by Moses; and the considerations which led to the subject, have occupied during the past ten years, has only tended to confirm the truth of my first convictions. I will endeavour as briefly as I can to lay before you the reasons which led me to the conlusions which I formed.

All writers seem to be agreed that the Israelites dwelt in the North of Egypt, and Moses' descriptions of their journey proves this to be correct, for he says "they took the first journey from Succoth and encamped in Etham in the edge of the Wilderness, Exod. xiii., 20. which places were situated to the north of the Great Desert to the east of Egypt.

From Etham Moses was instructed to turn their course into the Wilderness until they should encamp before Pihahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, over against Baal Zephon, "before it shall ye encamp by the sea."

Here we have the Israelties brought to the shore of the Red Sea, and the nearest point at which they could have reached it below the Suez (which it must have been if they were to cross it,) is only to be arrived at by entering from the Wilderness by the passage through the mountains into the "Valley of Moses at its western extremity," the word Pihahiroth means the "mouth or passage," so that the description so far agrees with the locality. Having passed into the valley, Pharaoh said "they are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in," and he followed them with all his horsemen, his chariots and his army, and overtook them encamping by the sea beside Pihahiroth, before Baal Zephon.

Any one who has seen "Wadi Mousa" would arrive at the same conclusion. The valley extends between two rows of mountains and has the Red Sea for its eastern border, and the mountains through which is the pass of Pihahiroth on the west. In extent the valley from east to west, is about 18 miles, along the sea or its Eastern border is about 20 miles; so that there is within it sufficient space for two large armies to encamp without coming near to each other. The position of the Israelties was such, that nothing but a miracle could have saved them from their enemy, who was encamped before the only entrance into the valley.

The Israelites were encamped between Migdol and the sea, over against Baal Zephon, before it also and the sea. The meaning of Baal Zephon is "the Lord of the North," and seems to have gained its name from the fact that the mountains which stretch along the African coast of the Red Sea terminate with the mountains of which Jibbel Attakah near to Suez forms a part, and of which it is the northernmost mountain, not another of any kind existing between it and the Mediterranean. It might, therefore, be well named as "Lord of the North." The word "Migdol" means a tower, and by description its position is suited to a hill which is separate from the mountain, and stands to the south of it. The sides of the hill are steep, and though it is of no great height, it is sufficiently high to screen from view Addajah Point from all persons entering Wadi Mousa from the west. Encamped in this position Moses was directed to "Stretch out his hand over the sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night; and made the sea dry land and the waters were divided, and the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry ground: and the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left."

Reasoning upon this passage I came to the conclusion that, 1st, there was no suspension of the laws of nature; that the sea, as stated, was driven back by a strong east wind; 2ndly, that there must have been a bank across the sea, or the waters, would, were the ground made bare have been divided as described by Moses.

The only difficulty is the expression, "the waters were a wall unto them on their right hand and on their left." If I can prove from Scripture that the term "wall" used in the sense of protection was a common mode of expression by the Israelites, the difficulty will at once vanish. According to Captain Barker's survey there is as by reasoning I felt confident there was, a bank extending from the Egyptian Red Sea to the Asiatic coast; upon this bank there are only four to five fathoms of water, whilst on either side of it, there is a depth of ten to eleven fathoms, therefore, when the waters were driven out of the harbour of Suez, until this bank was left dry, there would still have been six fathoms of water on either side which would as completely protect Pharaoh's attacking them on the "right hand or the left" as though a wall had been built up to the clouds.

But to show that the word "wall" was used in the figurative sense that I have named, I refer to a passage in 1st Sam. Chap. xxv., 15th and 16th ver. "The men were very good unto us, and we were not hurt, neither missed we anything, as long as we were conversant with them when we were in the fields: they were a wall unto us both by night and day all the while we were with them keeping the sheep." Here we have the word used precisely in the same sense as Moses used it, respecting the sea on either side of the bank made dry by the action of the strong east wind.

This bank is now covered by the waters of the sea from Addajah Point, four to five miles across this short space would allow the Israelites to cross during a night, but there is no other place above or below which is not double the distance, and in all the Red Sea from Jiddah to Suez another bank across it has not been discovered.

Pharaoh, in pursuing the Israelites, could have perceived no hindrance to his following them on the dry land over which they had recently passed, and the account given by Moses of the returning of the waters entirely agrees with their having been driven back. The words are (from the 26th to the 29th verses of the xiv. of Exodus) "The Lord said unto Moses, stretch out thine hand over the sea, that the waters may come again, upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots and upon their horse men, and Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strengh when the morning appeared; and the Egyptians fled against it, and the Lord overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea. The waters returned and covered the chariots and horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them; there remained not so much as one of them."

Besides this account from Scripture, tradition has marked the spot, by giving names to the surrounding objects bearing upon this great event. The valley is called Wadi Mousa "Valley of Moses, the neighbouring mountain is called "Jibbell Attakah," or Mount of Deliverance," whilst the point of land jutting into the sea is called "Ras Addajah" which is a corruption of Ras Attakah, or "Point of Deliverance."

There is one further point to which I wish to direct attention, and it is this, nearly all writers upon the wanderings of the Israelites take it for granted, that as soon as they got over the sea they were led, southward toward the desert of Sinai. So far as I can trace their journey by the Mosaic account, they were led in a north easterly direction towards the promised land. It was only when they murmured upon finding the bitter waters of Marah that they were turned back. "There he made for them a statue and an ordinance and there he proved them." And the proof was that though they had seen the entire overthrow of all the host of Pharaoh yet they had not faith in God, and were unprepared to meet the difficulties before them of driving out the Canaanites from the Promised Land. In fact they were a nation of slaves, just liberated from bondage, and it required that the whole generation should perish and a new generation of freemen be raised up ere they undertake wars and overcome difficulties which their pusilanmity could only murmur at, and shrink from attempting to overcome, though under the direct guidance of the Almighty. I fear slavery still requires the immolation of its victims before their offspring can assert the rights and defend the privileges of freemen with fortitude and perseverance. March is in different though parallel passages said to be in the Wilderness of Shin and also in the Wilderness of Shur. This Wilderness stretched from Egypt on the west to Palestine on the east and in all cases when defined is spoken of in terms which place it to the north of Suez. For instance in going from the Promised Land the Egyptian, a maid servant of Sarai, fled with her son into the Wilderness of Shur, Again, Shur is described as "before Egypt as thou goest toward Assyria," which make it in a line to the east of Egypt and north of Suez.* From Marah the Israelites appear to have been brought back to Elim, or what are now called the Wells of Moses, which still preserve with much fidelity the Mosaic account of them.

In conclusion, I would remark that it is owing to the labours of the naval officers of the Hon'ble East Indis Company's Navy that we are indebted for the means of giving a problem which has puzzled writers for many ages, and without which though I might have correctly reasoned from data before me that a bank across the sea at Addajah Point was necessary to satisfy the conditions of the Mosaic account. I never could have proved the correctness of the conjecture with the labours of Capt. Barker and his naval companions.

After a very animated discussion upon the leading features of the arguments brought forward by Mr Heycock in support of his subject, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to him for his highly valuable and interesting paper. The meeting was adjourned to the 17th April.

* (In Numbers xxxiii., 8, it is said the "Israelites "went through the midst of the Wilderness of Etham and pitched in Marah." It appears that the wilderness was called, by persons leaving Egypt the Wilderness of Etham after the border city of that name, and was called the Wilderness or Shur by persons leaving Palestine, because that place was situated on the border of it towards that country. In either case Marah is situate, according to the description to the neighbourhood of the place at which the Israelites crossed through the Red Sea.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Seventh Day, Tuesday, 25th March 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J.)

HIS Lordship took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. T. E. S JONES.—*Foreman.*

Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. E. S. Dawes, Mr. H. Beadle, Mr. J. Page, Mr. E. Lord, Mr. Brown, Mr. Swanseger. Mr. M. DeCruz, Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Dulputram Jewanjee, and Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Punday.

THEFT AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—*Hoosein Mohideen* and *Andia Sutwa*, were charged with theft and attempt to murder one Bunnoo a woman.

Bunnoo Woman, called and examined for the prosecution.—I live at Chuckla. I know the two prisoners on the 3rd of March last I saw the prisoner Andia in the evening of that day at my house, he took me away with him to a liquor shop. I then had those ornaments now produced on my person. The liquor shop was some distance from Chuckla in the direction of Dhobi-Talao. At the liquor shop the two prisoners at the bar made me drink some liquor. We remained in the shop about twenty minutes and then went to Dhobie Talao. I wanted to go home but Andia persuaded me not to go. They then took me towards a well, that was about nine o'clock. I said where are you going to take me. then Andia said to some house. When I got up to the well the two prisoners took the ornaments off my person, and then threw me into the well; one of them Andia, took hold of me by the head and the other prisoner Hoosein had hold of me round the waist and forced me in. I cried out and an Arab came to my assistance and got me out of the well. The water in the well was about two fathoms deep.

To the Court.—When they were taking off my ornaments I asked them what they were doing, they said that I was not in my proper senses and that they were taking off the ornaments for the purpose of taking care of them. The prisoners said that they would return them to me. They took them off by force I did not resist. I asked them to take me to me, Andia said wait a little while and we will take you home. I was crying out for ten minutes. There were a great many people passing by at the time. I was not crying out at that time, but I cried out when they were throwing me in the well.

Cross-examined by the prisoner Andia Sutwa.—I did not give up my ornaments to Andia.

Limboo, woman, called and examined for the prosecution.—The last witness is the neice of my husband. I remember the prisoner Andia coming to our house on the evening in question, he asked Bunnoo to go out along with him, she went out with him, at that time she was sober and had the ornaments now produced on her person. Bunnoo did not return until the next morning and had no ornaments at that time.

To the Court.—Bunnoo is a courtezan. Andia had been to her on several occasions and wanted her to go out with him, but she always refused. Chuckla is about a mile distant from Dhobie Talao.

Abbas Hajji Mahomed, called and examined for the prosecution.—On the night of Monday the 3rd of March, I saw the witness Bunnoo at the well on the Esplanade near the Church gate. It was about eleven o'clock. I went to the well in consequence of hearing a voice crying out, when I got there I could not see any one because it was dark, I asked who was there, but got no answer. I then tied two or three turbans together, I called out again and told the person in the well to lay hold of the cloth which they did, but the cloth broke, and the person fell in again. I then sent for the police and when they came we got ropes and I went down and found a woman there, who took hold of a cleft in the well. The water was very cold. I succeeded in getting her out. The woman was insensible and did not speak. There was a wall round the well.

To the Court.—It was not possible for any one to walk into the well. I did not see any persons about the well, it was too dark to see properly, and I did not hear any one walking there at that time.

HIS LORDSHIP.—You have acted very creditably.

Mahomed Essack Mahomed, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am a Police Havildar. On the night of the 3rd of March I went to the well, it was about eleven o'clock. I saw the last witness go into the well and bring out the woman Bunnoo. The woman was sent to the hospital and was insensible. There was a wall round the well. I examined the well and found a cleft in it a little way above the water.

To the Court.—The well is in an unfrequented situation at that hour of the night.

Pandoo Suckaram, a Police Sepoy, called and examined for the prosecution.—Bunnoo pointed out the prisoner Andia to me on the morning of the 4th of March as the man who had taken off her ornaments and thrown her in the well. I then took him into custody and told him what I apprehended him for. He denied the charge. I told him I must take him to Mr. Forjett. After we had proceeded a short distance the prisoner said that he had taken off the ornaments, and that they were with another man. He would point out to me. I then took me to a house and pointed out the prisoner Hoosien. Hoosien denied all knowledge of the transaction. I took him into custody, and has we were going along I took a bundle from him which contained the ornaments now produced.

Mr. Joseph Anderson, called and examined for the prosecution.—I am an apothecary at the Jamsetjee Hospital. I remember the woman Bunnoo being brought to the hospital and after the usual treatment she was discharged.

The prisoner *Hoosien Mohideen*, had nothing to say to the charge.

The other prisoner said that Bunnoo was his sister and that she had given him the ornaments to take care of and that he had given them into the keeping of the other prisoner.

HIS LORDSHIP in summing up the evidence to the jury said, that they must bear in mind that the first prisoner Hoosien was not in company with the woman and the other prisoner at first; and his share in the transaction was only to put by the woman's ornaments. It would be for the jury to decide, from the state in which the woman was at the time and the darkness of the night whether they considered her statement to be satisfactory. The woman was undoubtedly thrown into the well. In the state that the woman was in at the time it would be quite consistent to suppose that she might have walked into the well, but from the height of the ground, that would be impossible. So that she must either have thrown herself in, or have been thrown in: and it would be for them to determine if from the state she was in, from the effects of liquor, they thought that they could not place sufficient reliance on her statement, they would give the benefit of the doubt to the prisoners.

The jury retired to consider their verdict after an absence of twenty minutes they returned into the Court with a verdict of not guilty for the first prisoner Hoosein Mohideen and of guilty against the second prisoner Andia Sutwa.

HIS LORDSHIP in passing the sentence on the prisoner Andia Sutwa, said that it was a fortunate circumstance that he had not to answer for the crime with his life. The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be *transported for the term of ten years.*

The prisoner Hoosein Mohideen was then discharged by Proclamation.

THEFT.—*Abdool Ali Vullabhoy and Munowar* were charged with having stolen certain property belonging to their mistress.

Limboo, woman, called and examined for the prosecution.—The two prisoners at the bar were in my service on the 5th of January last. On that day I left the prisoner Munowar in the house along with my daughter-in-law a child seven years old. I returned home at six o'clock in the evening when both of the prisoners were out. I kept my valuables in a box locked up in my sitting room. When I returned I missed a small box containing my valuable property, which I saw locked up in the large one in the morning. I kept the keys myself. I found the large box locked as usual but my valuables and some other property were missing. I gave information to the Police when I went to the house of Mr. Jackson, the European Constable, I there saw the second prisoner, Mr. Jackson showed me the articles now produced, and they are my property, and are of the value of about 325 rupees.

To the Court.—I am a dancing girl and a courtezan. I found the boxes locked. I am quite sure that the property was safe when I went out in the morning.

Tumaul Khan Mulluck Khan.—I am a hack-buggy driver. On Sunday 5th January I saw both the prisoners, Abdool hired my buggy when the other prisoner afterwards got into the buggy and had a cloth under his arm, it was a large cloth. I drove the prisoners to Sion. When we arrived there Munowar got out of the buggy and handed the cloth to the other prisoner. I then drove them to Matoonga by order of a sepoy who stopped the buggy.

Balloo Govind, Police Sepoy.—I saw the prisoners at Sion on the day in question. I stopped them in consequence of seeing one of them Abdool with a box under his arm. I asked him what he had got but as he did not give a satisfactory answer I took him into custody as well as the other prisoner. I took them to the European Constable's house. I was afterwards present when the prosecutrix identified the property.

Suttora Lulla, a Marwarree.—The turban now produced was brought to me by the prisoners. I advanced them two rupees and a half on it.

The prisoners made a rambling defence.

HIS LORDSHIP summed up very briefly. The jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

Sentenced to be confined in the House of Correction and there to undergo rigorous imprisonment for eighteen calendar months each.

Chutoorchund Kisondass was charged with having dishonestly cheated and induced a delivery of property.

Mr. Bayley appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Connon for the defence.

Jewra Hurree, called and examined by Mr. Bayley.—I am a dealer in piece goods, the prisoner came to my shop on the day in question and selected some piece goods from my servant. I never afterwards met him in the street and authorized him to take away the goods from my shop. I received no payment for the goods entrusted to the prisoner except on this occasion, he was more than one day employed in selecting the goods, he was four days so occupied. He never told me his name. My servant informed me of his name and he told him where he lived. I was induced to send there to him but could not find him. I sent there to demand payment for the goods. This transaction is entered in my books which I now produce. The entry refers to these goods which are now the subject of this prosecution. The entry is dated the 25th of February. I went to the Police Office and laid the information three days afterwards. I charge the same for my goods whether I sell them for credit or not.

Re-examined by Mr. Bayley.—I went to the Police Office on the Saturday and on the Monday, the day that the case was heard.

Jewra Wisram, called and examined by Mr. Bayley.—I am Mehta to the last witness. I recollect the prisoner coming to our shop in Feb. last. he came several days running and selected goods. On the 7th of that month he came to me and said that he had got permission from my master to take away the goods. I believed him and let him have the goods and took them away. When my master returned I mentioned to him what had occurred. I then went in search of the goods. I went to a place he had mentioned in the Bendy Bazaar but could not find him. I subsequently saw the goods in the police office, where I identified them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—The original packing was not on them when I saw them in the Police Court. I did not see the prisoner again until I saw him in the Police Court. He told me that I could take away the money in the evening. The entry was made in the book by my order. I did expect to get money when I went there that evening, but I went there because my master sent me. It is not usual to enter transactions in the books until they are completed. The prisoner gave his name on the 7th of Feb. I have no share in this business myself, I was only a servant.

To the Court.—The same sort of entry is made both for credit and money transactions. When credit is given the time is not stated.

Cursonjee Vussonjee, called and examined by Mr. Bayley.—I am a Mehta in the prosecutor's shop, I saw the prisoner in my master's shop. He told me to make entries for piece goods and he made selections. They amounted to Rs. 435-10-0. He said that I was to make entries of the goods and deliver them to him. I therefore did so. I went on search of the prisoner to the house where he gave as his address. We did not find him there. I afterwards saw the property at the Police Office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—The prisoner did not tell me where he was to take the goods and I did not know. The entry made in the books was in the usual way of trade. I went that evening for the money. He said that I was to call at that time.

To the Court.—I went at 7 o'clock, but did not see the prisoner.

Harjeevandass Sewdass, called and examined by Mr. Bayley.—I went to Khairgaum in search of the prisoner, but did not find him there. I found him at Dolowlee, he was concealed in the house of a Brahmin; there he ran away from us, he had none of the property with him. We afterwards found the property at the Railway Station at Khairgaum. The witness was then in custody. The prisoner informed us at the time of his apprehension that the property was at the Railway Station. When the property was found the prisoner said that four of the bundles belonged to us, we brought them back to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—I asked him where the property was, when the Police said that he should tell the truth, he then said that the goods were at the Railway Station. The goods were the same as they felt our shop except two pieces which have not since been found.

To the Court.—What I mean by the prisoner running away is that he went in another direction when he saw us he tried to get out through another door when the sepoy took him into custody. In my depositions before the Magistrate I said that I saw all the bundles.

Ballajee Sundoor Ballajee, went in a Police Havildar obtained a search warrant to apprehend the prisoner. I found the prisoner at Dolowlee at the house of a Brahmin. He went out of the house by another door to that by which I entered. He walked rather quick. We apprehended him when he was leaving the house, the prosecutor told us that he was the man. We found the property at the Railway Station at Khairgaum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Connon.—We found out where the goods were from the prisoner, when we went to the Railway Station. The prisoner did not run away.

Sudasew Ruggonath called and examined by Mr Bayley.—I am a clerk in the Railway office. I make out pass notes for goods received. The prisoner came to the Railway Station on the 7th February about some goods; there were eight bales; he booked them in his name for Khairgam. They went by the goods train.

Cross-examined.—The goods train does not go so fast as the pas-senger train. He gave his right name. The prisoner was not anxious to conceal them in any particular way that I saw. The statement made by the prisoner at the Police Court was here put in and read.

Mr. Connon submitted that if the prosecution was to be guided by the ruling in analogous cases in England of obtaining goods on alleged false pretences there was no case to go to the jury, and cited cases to that effect, also that the indictment was insufficient.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the Court was of opinion that the indictment was properly framed.

Mr. Connon.—I submit that if the indictment is well pleaded the evidence shows that it was a mercantile transaction.

HIS LORDSHIP said that counsel must address himself to the jury on that question.

Mr. Connon then proceeded to address the jury, and said that he was very glad that the question was to be left to them to decide as it was an affair with very little law in it, and required only their common sense to decide it. He was not instructed to deny that the prisoner took the goods away, but if he had meant fraud he would not have taken them to the Railway Station where they were found. He was of opinion that he was instructed that the prosecutor was present himself at the transaction and that it was a regular business transaction. A promise to pay is of very common occurrence and it was equally common in Bombay for persons to break that promise. The prisoner gave his name and address. The jury were bound to take it for transaction was that the prisoner did intend to carry the transaction, if he had so intended he would not have taken the goods away just as they were to the railway station without any subterfuge or false pretence. When they found out the great fraud that had been committed why did they not go to the Police Court at once, but instead of which they went to the Police Court. Therefore it was submitted that the prosecutor had no first tried to recover it as a debt he had no right to bring the matter before this Court as a crime. It was a mere business transaction. The prisoner was a respectable man and a shopkeeper in the Deccan. There was nothing in the evidence to show fraud in the transaction. He might have opened the goods and have distributed them. He believed that the prisoner did tell the prosecutor that he was going to take the goods to the railway station and as he had said he was willing to pay the money or to return the goods. There was no proof of fraud and not the least doubt to keep his promise to pay and did not do so as soon as due might be put in the same position as the prisoner. The facts of the case were not inconsistent with the innocence of the prisoner. It might be very wrong that he did not pay on the night when he promised. But there were other ways of making men pay than punishing them in this Court.

HIS LORDSHIP then

Act XXIV of 1859.—An act for the better regulation of the police within the territories subject to the presidency of Fort St. George—Section XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, XLII, and XLIII, and so much of the Schedule as repeals clause I, Section XI, of Regulation XI of 1816.

Act III of 1860.—An act to empower Sessions Judges to pass sentence in certain cases without reference to the Sudder Court—The whole act.

Act XVII of 1860.—An act to repeal Act V of 1858 (for the punishment of certain offenders who have escaped from Jail, and to persons who shall knowingly harbour such offenders, and to make certain provisions in lieu thereof)—Section XI.

Act XXXV of 1860—An act relating to the transportation of convicts—The whole act.

Act XXII of 1861—An act to amend act III of 1857 (relating to trespasses by cattle)—Sections I. II, III, IV, and V.

BOMBAY.

Regulation II 1827.—A Regulation for defining the constitution of court of civil Justice and the powers and duties of the Judges and Officers thereof.—Section XXXVI.

Regulation IV 1827.—A Regulation prescribing the forms of proceeding of the courts of Law in civil suits and appeals and rules for the trial of the same.—Clause 4 Section XXXIV, also Section LI, and section LIV and LV.

Regulation XI 1827.—A Regulation for defining the persons subject to the operation of the Regulation on criminal Judicature under what circumstances foreigners may be given up to the Government to which they belong and under what circumstances Government may exercise a control over the residence and persons of emigrants and their descendants.—The whole Regulation.

Regulation XII 1827.—A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay for providing rules for its administration and for defining the duties and powers of all Police Authorities and servants.—The whole Regulation with the following exceptions; Section I, is as far as it applies to the Zillah Magistrate: clause 1 of Section III, in as far as it relates to the Police Function of the Zillah Magistrate; clause 2 of Section III; clause 5 of the same section in as far as it is extends to the Zillah Magistrate; section IV, in as far as it extends to Assistant collectors in charge; Section VI; clause 4 of section X; clause 1 of section XIII, in as far as it regulates the endorsement and record of warrants issued by Magistrates; clause 1, 6, 7, and 8 of section XIX; section XX; clause 1 of section XXII, in as far as it relates to the superintendence of village Police; clause 2 of section XXVII; clause 4 of section XXXI; section XXVII; and chapter VI.

Regulation XIII. 1827.—A Regulation for defining the constitution of courts of criminal Justice and the functions and proceedings thereof.—Section V, VI, X, XI, XII, and XIII; chapters III and IV; sections XXIX and XXX; clauses 1 and 2; section XXXI, and the whole of chapter VI, except clause 3 of section XXXIV, in as far as it authorizes the occasional substitution of a letter for a summons and clause 9 of the same section.

Regulation XIV 1827.—A Regulation for defining crimes and offences and specifying the punishments to be inflicted for the same.—The whole Regulation except clause 2 of sections III and sections XX and XXIII.

Regulation XXIII 1827.—A Regulation imposing certain restrictions on money transactions between persons filling certain civil Offices and others and on the employment of individuals with whom they may have such transactions by the said Officers in official capacities; on the possession of landed property by Europeans and Americans, and on the general use of Uniforms and Badges—Section V.

Regulation XXX 1827.—A Regulation enacting certain modifications of Regulations XII, XIII, XIV, and XV of 1827 with reference to the Zillahs of Poona and Ahmednugur.—The whole Regulation.

Regulation XVII 1828.—A Regulation to provide for the punishment of the crime of conspiracy.—The whole Regulation.

Regulation III 1830.—A Regulation rescinding Regulations VIII and XII of 1828, and vesting the criminal Judges with the powers and functions of sessions Judges.—The whole Regulation except sections II, IV, VI, and VII.

Regulation IV 1830.—A Regulation rescinding such parts of Regulation XII of 1827, as vest the criminal Judge with Police Jurisdiction of the Magistrate and his Assistants.—The whole Regulation except clause I of section I, and section II.

Regulation VI 1830.—A regulation to rescind that part of clause 2. section XXVI, Regulation XVI. 1827, which exempts persons assisting at rites of self immolation from the penalty of murder; and declaring the punishments to which persons shall be liable who may assist or use force or violence in the commission of such acts—The whole regulation.

Regulation XIX 1830.—A regulation providing for the appointment of a joint session Judge within the Zillah of Poona—The whole regulation.

Regulation V 1831.—A regulation for making persons effecting an escape from custody, unaccompanied by force, liable to the penalties prescribed in regulation XIV, section XXIV 1827.—The whole regulation.

Regulation VIII 1831.—A regulation for modifying the jurisdiction of cession Judge and Judicial commissioners—The whole regulation except section I.

Regulation IX 1831.—A regulation for modifying the rules under which landholders may be invested with Police jurisdiction—The whole regulation.

Regulation III 1832.—A regulation for more efficient administration of Police in certain large Towns situated in the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay—The whole regulation.

Regulation VII 1833.—A regulation for modifying the provisions in force for the trial and punishment of persons exceeding twelve in number assembling for riotous or rebellious purposes, not amounting to treason and for defining the powers of the persons committing offences under the designation of unlawful attempts to alter the established laws, or disturbing the peace of Foreign states, may be tried—The whole regulation.

Regulation VIII 1833.—A Regulation for modifying section IX. of regulation IX 1830, and introducing a more suitable arrangement for the performance of the annual circuit by the Judicial commissioners—The whole regulation.

H. B. HARRINGTON,
Secy. to the Govt.
22nd Jan. 1862.

W. WYLIE,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

THE COTTON QUESTION.

(From the Englishman, March 17.)

In a letter addressed to the *Times* by "A Broker," attention is called to the fact that though the prospect of a cotton famine has created a great outcry amongst spinners and manufacturers as to the necessity of encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India, they refuse to alter and adapt their machinery for its consumption. The merchants of India have met the anticipations of a cotton famine by pressing forward supplies at their own risk to an extent beyond anything hitherto recorded. By the last reports of the stock held in Liverpool, out of a total of 547,500 bales 283,000 bales were Surats, or 66,280 bales more than the whole stock held of Americans, and 110,000 bales of Surat cotton were on the way from India and would arrive during the month of April; and how, it may be fairly asked, has the enterprize of these Indian merchants been rewarded? The answer is given in the relative prices now ruling for American and Indian cotton in Liverpool, as compared with the prices ruling for the same qualities in ordinary years, as shown by the following calculations:—

QUOTATIONS OF SURAT AND AMERICAN IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Price.	Percentage of Loss.	Actual Cost to Spinner.
Fair Dhollerah	4d.	20	4.80d.
Middling Orleans	6d.	10	6.60d.
Usual difference between American & Surat			1.80d.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS OF SURAT AND AMERICAN.

	Price.	Percentage of Loss.	Actual Cost to Spinner.
Fair Dhollerah	8d.	20	9.60d.
Middling Orleans	13d.	10	14.30d.
Present difference between American & Surat			4.70d.
Deduct usual difference			1.80d.
Relative cheapness of Surats now, compared with usual American rates			2.90d.

How therfeore, it is asked, is the increased supply from India to be maintained and encouraged, if this disparity between the prices of American and Surat cotton is to be continued; what confidence will merchants or growers of cotton in India have, to encourage them to continue their efforts to supply the wants of England if, with the bare possibility of an American supply at a distant period, spinners refuse to undertake the slight outlay which the required attention in their machinery would entail to enable them to use Surat cotton; although it is a well known fact that spinners who have so adapted their machinery are now enabled with the comparative cheapness of Indian cotton to realize a profit, while the consumption of American cotton at present prices results in a serious loss. For more than 25 years Indian cotton has been extensively used in Germany, in spinning yarns of general consumption, and as we know in India it has been spun up by machinery to the highest numbers very successfully. If spinners will insist upon paying speculative prices for American cotton, when they can obtain Indian of equal quality and usefulness at a less cost, they cannot fairly complain if they work at a loss, or if they have to shut up their mills; in fact they deserve all they may suffer. Unfortunately, however, the suffering does not fall alone upon them: they only suffer in purse; but the tens of thousands who depend upon employment in their mills for their daily bread are the victims of their masters' obstinacy. A few thousand pounds laid out in adaptation and alteration of machinery would obviate the necessity of shutting up the mills entirely, and to a great extent prevent much of the misery which is now impending over thousands of families who are at present barely existing upon the savings of years of hard toil. It has been truly said that the working man cannot suspend his wants to wait the depletion of certain markets, the termination of the war in America, or the extension of cotton growth in India; it therefore becomes the duty of his employer to take advantage of every means that may be afforded him to meet, at least partially, these wants, if it cannot be done entirely. Better anything than pauperize, which too often means demoralize, the working classes. Past experience has shown how bravely and honestly the working men of England will battle against poverty, aiding each other with a generosity hardly if ever equally amongst other classes. But there is even a limit to this as there is to all human endurance, and though the experience of the present day bears out that of the past, yet when the pangs of hunger sink the industrious man into pauperism, all the best qualities of his nature are in danger of being lost, and if he even returns to the industrial ranks, he is an altered and too frequently a worse man. Mr. Bright in a recent speech at the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, when repudiating the idea that the people of Lancashire were going to Government for subsidies in order that their people might live, said, "That no such notion had ever entered the minds of the men of property, or of any other class in Lancashire. Among the working classes there were numbers who had not spent everything they had earned in better years; while on the other hand, there was also great wealth and great liberality, and an almost incalculable amount of property which might be called upon in case of extremity to assist the suffering. At present there was a disposition among the working people which everybody must admire; they knew the cause of this disaster, that it was not the fault of their employers, nor of their Government; they trusted that this sore trouble would not rest on them too heavily or too long; and they believed that there would be an honest and honourable desire among all, from the highest to the lowest, to help each other through the difficulty, and an earnest endeavour, if possible, to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity."

There is no doubt great wealth, and in many cases great liberality, in Lancashire. But when we hear a man who has set himself up as a leading man of the liberal party,—we mean in a political sense, for we never remember hearing Mr. Bright taking a very prominent part, at all, in any other sort of liberality,—saying this among the working classes there were numbers who had not spent everything they had earned in better years; and that he believed there would be an honest and honourable desire amongst all, from the highest to the lowest, to help each other through the difficulty, we are disposed to ask, would it not have been better to prevent the necessity of these spending any of their hard earned savings, by helping each other through the difficulty, by providing them with such additional employment as could have been afforded by the use of Indian cotton. But it does not suit pharisaical politicians of Mr. Bright's class, to say or tell plain truths to his constituents. They are chiefly like himself employers. To the employed he counsels patience under starvation and approaching pauperism. They know, he says, that it is not the fault of their employers, and trust that the sore evil will not last long upon them. Fine words these, but they will not do much to fill the empty bellies of hungry workmen and their families, or save them from the debasement of idleness.

We again repeat that despite all that Mr. Bright or his friends may say, it is their fault that the mills are shut and workpeople idle. They call for Indian cotton, but when it is obtained refuse to use it, and let their people starve until they can get supplied from America.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

(From the Examiner, Feb 8.)

As we expected, the Indian Import duties are to be defended on the ground of financial necessity. It may be laid down as a general rule, that when an impost becomes protective it ceases in the proportion to be productive to the revenue, and the corollary is equally true. If, therefore, five and five per cent made ten in the instance of the Indian cotton duties, an addition which is rare indeed in fiscal arithmetic, the charge that the augmentation has served for protection seems to fall to the ground, as it is certain that our merchants would not continue to send their goods to a market in which they would be undersold. The issue then turns on the matter of fact, whether or not the impost of ten per cent. has served, and is serving, and likely to continue to serve, for purposes of revenue. Whenever the duty reaches the protective pitch the British merchant must be unable to compete with the native manufacturer, and must discontinue his exports, and even short of that extremity when his profits become small through the disadvantage in which he is placed in comparison with the unburdened native, he will diminish his transactions, and so the revenue derivable from the tax on them will proportionately decline. The revenue therefore, in this case, is a telltale pretty well to be relied on. The exports of cotton yarn to India were, for the years '57, '58, '59, and '60 respectively, of the values of 1,066,952*l.*, 1,011,547*l.*, 1,835,142*l.*, 2,320,385*l.*, and 1,609,062*l.* Of cotton manufactures entered by the yard, for same years, 4,737,923*l.*, 6,004,283*l.*, 8,414,684*l.* 10,879,575*l.*, 9,078,637*l.* Here was a steady and large increase up to '60, when some check is observable Later accounts will indicate whether the fiscal hand is pressing impoliticly and injuriously on this before flourishing trade, and rendering protective, duties intended solely for the purpose of revenue A correspondent, entitled to credit, assures us that we are misinformed as to the springing up of cotton mills at Calcutta; but however that may be, there is no doubt of the fact as to Bombay.

Indian Intelligence.

CENTRAL INDIA.

We have just heard that an officer in the Benares Division has been placed under arrest by the Officer commanding his Regiment on a charge, if our information be correct, of the most frivolous nature and one which we should consider His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will deem unjustifiable and arbitrary. It appears that Captain A. asked Captain B. to stand security for a certain sum of money, which he agreed to do and signed the bond without questioning Captain A. as to whether any liabilities of a similar nature were outstanding against him. Captain B. on a previous occasion conjointly with another officer had in like manner accommodated him and the Bill was duly paid.

Shortly after the signature of the second bond some little misunderstanding arose between these officers, causing a different style in the mode of address in course of correspondence. Two days prior to the bill arriving at maturity, Captain A. took it up and received the paper back from the manajun, as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the amount of debt, at the same time requesting Captain A. to write "cancelled" across the note. Captain A. enclosed the bill to Captain B. for his satisfaction, at the same time requesting him, either to return to him or inform him of his having destroyed it and stating that he held the opinion that all obligation had ceased betwixt them. In answer Captain B. objected to receiving the Promissory note and remarked that he intended to destroy it at his convenience. Captain A. returned this letter to the sender, expressing his surprise at its tenor, with a view to its being revised, but both were sent under cover back.

Captain B. again wrote, but in consideration of the insult offered the note was declined acceptance, but Captain B. would not receive it back and therefore the servant threw it into the compound.

Application was then made publicly for the delivery of the note or a declaration to the effect that it had been destroyed. Enraged at this mode of proceeding, Captain B. stands in a charge against Captain A. for having grossly deceived him in not having at the time of consenting to attach his signature to the bond, explained the nature of his other liabilities. Captain A. was then called on to make ample apology or be placed under arrest. As far as we see no apology was necessary, especially as the bill was honorably paid, as have been all others which were then standing, and no apology of course was given, although Captain A. offered to withdraw his portion of the correspondence, provided, the note of hand was returned, or certified to having been destroyed. However, the C. O. took a one sided view of the case it would appear and consequently Captain A. is under arrest and a Court of Enquiry is to assemble in a day or two, unless the Brigadier forms the same opinion as we, and pooh poohs the matter, for surely officer's time is more valuable than have it occupied in such ridiculous folly and nonsense as they will have to enter into, in going through a long rigmarole such as we have attempted to describe.

As a general rule we abstain from remarking on the subject of any military tribunal until it be brought publicly forward, and the statements on both sides can be heard and their merits judged on without bias, but really in the present instance, we cannot help breaking through our rule, and condemn the whole business as downright bosh and humbug reflecting very little credit on any of the parties concerned, the Commanding officer or the belligerents.—*Oudh Gazette, Mar.* 19.

CABOOL.

JELLALABAD IN AFFGHANISTAN, *3rd March.*—The Syeds of Koonsir having attended the Durbar, asked the Ameer's permission to go and spend the month of Ramzan with their families. 'Wait a few days more,' replied the Ameer, 'as soon as I have heard from Cabool I will see your affairs settled.'

The following are the contents of the express which was this day received by the Ameer from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan:—

Authentic intelligence had been received in Toorkistan to the effect, that about fifty thousand Persian troops with one hundred guns are on their way to Herat and are encamped in different places, and that Sirdar Sooltan Ahmed Jan of Herat, as directed by the King of Persia, had ordered sixteen thousand sowars and Infantry to march towards Furra and Kandahar. The Ameer looked very pensive when he perused the Urzee. 'I do not believe the news to be true,' said Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, 'for, had it been the case, the Ameer would have heard direct from Kandahar long ere this. it seems that Ufzul Khan has been inventing this story to have my brothers frightened and slighted before the Ameer.' 'Who knows? it might be a fact,' said the Ameer, 'perhaps Ufzul Khan has received this news via Mamana which is close to Herat, and the merchants of which place are always going to Toorkistan'—Shere Allee Khan ordered a letter to be written to his son the governor of Kabool, directing him to write to his brother Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan of Kandhar about the subject and to get a reply as soon as possible.

4th March.—The Ameer was receiving the Khans and Sirdars upon the gate of the garden of Ghoolam Heider Khan, when an urzee from Sirkar Mahomed Ameen Khan from Khandahar was received by three sowars. It was stated in the urzee that a number of troops under Ubdool Ghafoor Khan having marched from Herat, had suddenly surprised the handful of troops left by Sirdar Mahomed, Shurreef Khan in the different forts situated in the Hazara Tameence, and having compelled them to vacate the forts and taken possession of them. When the Hazara troops had retreated to Furrah, Sirdar Mahomed Shurreef Khan with his troops had marched for Hazara, to punish Ubdool Ghafoor Khan. It was also stated in the urzee that Persian troops were daily arriving in Herat, and that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan having collected troops from Gurrishk, Dawar and others places, had pushed them on towards Furrah. The Persian troops are said to have been encamped from Mushhed to Heerat all over the road. No sooner did the Ameer and Sirdar Shere Allee Khan wrote the urzee than they became like madmen, broke up the Durbar, and taking Ossman Khan with them retired to hold Kuliwai (private council) The Ameer and Shere Allee Khan do not like this news to be made public and are very attentive to Ossman Khan, who in consequence of his Jageer having been confiscated takes it very coolly.

5th March.—Having sent for Sirdar Shere Allee Khan the Ameer desired him to write to his son, the Governor of Cabool, to order all the Cabool troops as previously directed, to be assembled in one place and to report to the Ameer of the same.

A letter was also ordered to be written and sent to Mirza Mulluk Mahomed, the contractor of Ghizneen, to collect as many mercenary troops in Hazara and Ghizneen as possible. Sirdar Shere Allee Khan having proposed, that if allowed, he the Sirdar would go to Cabool, saying this among the workmen there were numbers who had not spent everything they had earned in better years; and that he believed there would be an honest and honourable desire amongst all, from the highest to the lowest, to help each other through the difficulty, We are disposed to ask, would it not have been better to prevent the necessity of these spending any of their hard earned savings, by helping each other through the difficulty, by providing them with such additional employment as could have been afforded by the use of Indian cotton. But it does not suit pharisaical politicians of Mr. Bright's class, to say or tell plain truths to his constituents. They are chiefly like himself employers. To the employed he counsels patience under starvation and approaching pauperism. They know, he says, that it is not the fault of their employers, and trust that the sore evil will not last long upon them. Fine words these, but they will not do much to fill the empty bellies of hungry workmen and their families, or save them from the debasement of idleness.

6th March.—An urzee was received from Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan, the son of late Mohamed Okbar Khan, the ruler of Kelat-Ghilzie, in which he informed the Ameer that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan having threatened by innumerable Persian troops had written to Mohamed Ameen Khan for aid, and that as directed he Futteh Mohamed had despatched two thousand mercenaries with all his available regular cavalry to Furrah. He was collecting more troops from Kohi Band, and would push them on to Furrah as soon as practicable. After the perusal of the urzee the Ameer ordered to be put up at Shere Allee Khan and him that he and his brother had better order their troops encamped at Jellalabad to sell their provisions and to march for Cabool. Shere Allee had scarcely replied to this when an urzee was received from Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, the governor of Cabool, intimating to the Ameer that a theft had been committed in the house of Sirdar Shumsh-ood-deen Khan, and that some valuable property of the Sirdar had been stolen; enquiries having been made some Kohistanees with a portion of the property were apprehended, and on their examination it turned out that they are Mohamed Azzin's servants. On this Sirdar Shumsh-ood-deen Khan asked the Ameer's permission to go to Cabool, but was told to wait two three days more. The Persians have now, as stated in the statement of the Jageerdars whose Jageers have been confiscated, and as desired handed it to Fatma Jan the Ameer's daughter to take it home.

7th March.—No public durbar to-day. A khilwut, or private council, was held by the Ameer to which Sirdars Mohamed Osman Khan, Shere Allee Khan Shumsh-ood-deen Khan were summoned. The Ameer turned towards the Sirdar said. You alone with your troops had better leave for Cabool, either to-morrow or the day after, and have remained there for the month of Ramzan, march for Kandahar. As for myself, continued the Ameer, 'I will positively leave after Ramzan or March.' We have no objection to obey the Ameer's order replied the Sirdars conjointly but the thing is that if we march in such a hurry, all our enemies will be thinking that there is some thing wrong. The best thing in our opinion is to write to Mohamed Ameen Khan, and to enquire if the Persian troops have marched from Tamanee towards Furrah, and whether Mohamed Shureef Khan is able to repel them with his troops. If the Persians have not marched from Tameenee, it is quite useless for the Ameer to be in such a hurry.' Letters were written for Sirdars Mohamed Allee Khan, and Mahomed Ameen Khan, and despatched to Cabool and Khandahar. The Ameer has ordered his Khans to leave for Cabool, one by one with their sowars and to get themselves ready for the expedition.

8th March.—Another express was received to-day from Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan.

The following are the contents of the Sirdar's urzee to the Ameer, 'Blest be thou that at such a critical time, when a powerful enemy is at door, you are enjoying the flowers of Jellalabad, and do not care about your territories. The Persian troops are daily arriving in Hazara, which place has been taken by them from your sons and are intending to march towards Kandahar, but still you do not think of Jellalabad. If you do not care about your territories then you are welcom to sit and see the Jellalabad flowers, otherwise you should not make any delay in leaving for Cabool, because if you do not look sharp in the matter, Kandahar will be taken by the Persians in a short time. As for myself I have deputed my confidential agent to the Jumshaidees with a request to allow my troops to pass through their country to Tameenee which is only two marches from Jumshadee Hazara, and as soon as I have received their consent which I am sure I shall get, I will send a number of troops and reinforcements to Mohamed Shurreef Khan.' The Ameer was looking at this letter over and over, and thinking about the subject when an urzee was received from Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan from Kandahar by express. It was stated in the letter that the Persian troops sent by Sirdar Sooltan Jan, had defeated Mahomed Shureef Khan, who with his troops had taken refuge Hazara. Mahomed Shurreef had been compelled to retreat to Furran, for which place the Persians were preparing to march.

The Gurriskh troops had reached Furrah to give aid to Shurreef Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan had written to Futteh Mahomed Khan to leave for Kandahar, and at the moment he had arrived there, Mahomed Ameen Khan with his troops was to leave for Furrah. Mahomed Ameen Khan has written to the Ameer to leave for Cabool and to send as many troops as he possibly could. The Ameer got mad when he received this letter, he broke up the Durbar and went to the seraglio At night the Ameer sent for Shoolem Hussun Khan, the British Vakeel, and having spoken to him about the subject, were a letter for the British Authorities at Peshawar, and gave it to him to be despatched. The Ameer would have left for Cabool the moment he had received Mohamed Ameen's letter, but on account of the rain, which is pouring in torrents he has postponed it to another day. It has been now settled that the Ameer is to leave for Cabool on the 13th March. The Khans with the sowars are daily leaving.

10th March.—Sirdar Mohamed Osman Khan was sent for in the Durbar, and a grand Khillut was bestowed on him, also all his Jageers was restored to him. The Khans and the Ghilzies having been introduced by Shamurd Khan, Khilluts were conferred upon them, and their Jageers were ordered to be given back to them Sirdar Ossman Khan was also favoured with the title of the Sirdareeship of all the Ghilzie tribe. A grand Khillut was also granted on Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan.''—*Dehli Gazette, March* 20.

Indian Press.

THE SKETCH OF LORD CANNING.

(From the Friend of India, March 13.*)*

We have hitherto penned a narrative rather than painted a character. Looking at the beginning as well as the end of his administration, balancing every act throughout its whole course, we come to this deliberate conclusion. Earl Canning is an honest English gentleman who has never been guilty of a job, seldom unfair and sometimes magnanimous to an adversary. Had his lot as a ruler been cast in peaceful and ordinary times, his name in history might have been placed above Lord Mintos, but below Lord William Bentinck's. Called on to stem a revolution and remove its causes, he proved utterly unable to understand the position, and by the slowness of his movements when he did comprehend it he decimated an English army, emptied the Indian exchequer, and added largely to the Indian debt. Destitute of that faculty which is the basis of genius and exalts mere cleverness into ability—imagination, he had neither of the two powers necessary in him who would be a great ruler—prescience to forsee the storm nor creative power to meet it and, by his measures and his selection of agents, to prevent its recurrence. The absence of the same great faculty made him

Cold to his friends and clement to his foes.

at the very time when coldness was taken as an evidence of contempt, and clemency as a proof of weakness which only prolonged the struggle. Hence he never made a man nor does he leave behind him a friend. The subordinates he selected were either mediocre men like Mr. Wingfield in Oudh, or conspicuous failures like Colonel Elliot in the Central Provinces. To him applies Shakespear's description, if for 'conscience, we substitute 'indecision':—

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolut on
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
And enterprizes of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn away,
And lose the name of action.

Unable to forsee a difficulty, create a policy, or at once adopt the plans of others, Lord Canning has spent the last two years of his administration in a struggle to be great, and by striving make up for the mistakes of the first four has crowded so many acts into a short time that his popularity for the moment is undoubted. England will welcome the returning proconsul, because he has outlived disaster.—it cares not how, and has been honourable as an Englishman should be. But we believe history will confirm our verdict when we say, that while, with such opportunities, other men would have conceived reforms, after criminal delay Lord Canning only permitted them.

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Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his rooms, Grant's Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England, comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables. Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, upboards, Chiffonier, Sofas, Wardrobes, Hand Tables, side Board, Screens, a very handsome lly Carved large sized Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Cutlery ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized Slate Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a large Musical Box, with triangle and drum accompaniment, a large drawing room Model Rosewood Harmonium by Alexander, with fifteen stops, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound, fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

China Camphorwood Trunks, Couch, a very handsome Regetta prize Cup, of pure Silver, a quantity of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, &c. &c., a Caveliver in cases, a number of entertaining and instructive Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable one Horse Brougham.

A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

SALE OF OLD COPPER, BRASS AND IRON, AT THE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 12 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Hydraulic Press,

A quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Iron.

ALSO.

A new Iron Tank 20 feet square, capable of holding 9,000 gallons of Water.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned valuable landed property will be submitted to Public Auction by desire of the Mortgagee on the date hereinafter described:—

On account of Gowreebye widow and Executrix of the late Matadeea Oree Jumadar, the Mortgager.

LOT No. 2.

Tomorrow, Thursday the 27th instant at 4 P. M., at the rooms of the Auctioneers, all that messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses built with chunam wall, and covered with tiles standing upon Fazendaree ground of Mankjee Nowrojee, situate without the Fort Walls of Bomb y at Nowrojee Hill opposite to the County Jail in Dongree Street, admeasuring 48 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed under No. 1, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by public passage of sweepers, on or towards the West by the public road called Jail Road, on or towards the North by a small passage and the house of Pillaje Cooley, and on or towards the South by a small passage and the house of Narayan Cudum.

The Conditions of Sale and other particulars apply to the auctioneers or to F. Darby, Esquire, Solicitor to the Mortgagee.

Particulars of the Landed property belonging to the estate of the late RAMJEEJEE PURDOOSEE PUROHIT, deceased, to be sold in Four Lots by Public Auction by Messrs. Crawford & Co. at their auction room.

The sale of Lots 1 and 2 will take place on Wednesday the 9th day of April and the sale of Lots 3 and 4 on Thursday the 10th day of April instant. The sale to commence on the day at 3 P. M.

LOT 1.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of land or Garden ground, hereditaments and premises situate in Girgaum near Chowpaty, and containing by admeasurement 5043 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Chowpatty new Road leading down to the sea side, and on the West partly by the premises of Mahomed Ally Rogay and partly by the Lot. 2, on the North by the road or passage called Govern, and on the South by the Sea shore, which said piece of land or ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2, 90, and 104 together with the Messuage or house to be said thereon. Assessment of Land being exempted and but it and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15.

LOT 2.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of Oart land or ground and premises situate at Girgaum without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2785 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the Lot No. 3, on or towards the North by a Public passage called Govern, and on or towards the South by the Oart of the late Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay, and which said piece of ground is registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 127.

LOT 3.

Thirdly—All that piece or parcel of land being an Oart of one Wheel called or known by the name of Churnee, situate near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and thirty square yards be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under No. 32 and 36 and is bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Lot No. 2, on the West partly by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay, and partly by the Lot No. 4, on the North by Public foot passage called Govern, and on the South by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay.

LOT 4.

Fourthly—All that other piece or parcel of land being an Oart of one Wheel called or known by the name of Ketkee, with the Cadjan shed thereon, situate near Chowpatty in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 3005 square yards be the same little more or less, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under No. 33 and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by the Oart of Dhondoorba Zawba, on the West by the Oart of Gopinath Dadajee, on the North by the Oart of Sabooda Gutar, and on the South by the Oart of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Hoosein Rogay.

The plans of the respective lots and the conditions of sale subject to which the same are to be sold can be seen at the office of Messrs. Faithfull & Keir No 5, Forbes Street, or at the office of the Auctioneers 8 days before the sale Lot No. 1 may be viewed between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. on application to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE

Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close and account.

GINGER WINE

Of superior quality, Rs. 18-8 per dozen.

Superior Gauze Flannel, one Rupee per yard.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 5, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th March 1862.

FOR SALE.

JOHN GILLON & Co.'s JAMS AND JELLIES, &c., in 1 lb. tins—very fresh and good,—*at Rs. per tin.*—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Green Gage, Gooseberry, Apple, and Yellow Plum, Jams—Black Currant, Lemon, and Apple Jellies.—Orange and Lemon Marmalades.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
28, Medow Street, Fort.

CRICKET KIT.

A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

		Rs.
BALLS.—P. R'd treble seam	Each	6½
Common double seam	,,	5
BATS.—All Cane handles, plain	,,	13½
Malacca ditto, polished	,,	10½
No. 1 Men's Match, polished	,,	7½
Ditto plain	,,	6½
STUMPS.—Match, brass ferrul'd	Per Set	8½
Match, brass bound	,,	6½
ALSO—		
CLAPSHAW'S BATS	Each	6½

RACKET KIT.

RACKETS, very superior Each 15
BALLS Per do